



# Model Name: T260XVN01.1

## Issue Date: 2012/08/30

(\*) Preliminary Specifications

( ) Final Specifications

Customer Signature	Date	AUO	Date
Approved By <hr/>		Approval By PM Director  <hr/>	
Note <hr/>		Reviewed By RD Director  <hr/>	
		Reviewed By Project Leader  <hr/>	
		Prepared By PM  <hr/>	



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## 1. General Description

This specification applies to the 26.0 inch Color TFT-LCD Module T260XVN01.1. This LCD module has a TFT active matrix type liquid crystal panel 1,366x768 pixels, and diagonal size of 26.0 inch. This module supports 1,366x768 mode. Each pixel is divided into Red, Green and Blue sub-pixels or dots which are arranged in vertical stripes. Gray scale or the brightness of the sub-pixel color is determined with a 8-bit gray scale signal for each dot.

The T260XVN01.1 has been designed to apply the 8-bit 1 channel FFC interface method. It is intended to support displays where high brightness, wide viewing angle, high color saturation, and high color depth are very important. The LED Driver is combined into whole module.

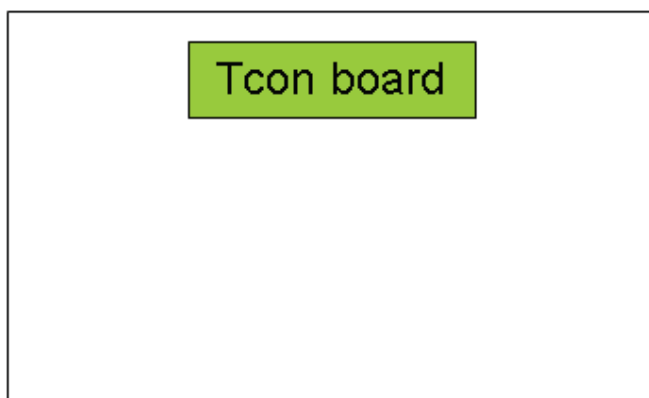
### \* General Information

Items	Specification	Unit	Note
Active Screen Size	26.00	inch	
Display Area	575.769(H)X323.712(V)	mm	
Outline Dimension	609.8(H) X 357.8 (V)X14.6(D)	mm	D: Front Bezel to T-Con Cover
Driver Element	a-Si TFT active matrix		
Display Colors	8 bit, 16.7M	Colors	
Number of Pixels	1,366x768	Pixel	
Pixel Pitch	0.4215 (H) x 0.4215 (W)	mm	
Pixel Arrangement	RGB vertical stripe		
Display Operation Mode	Normally Black		
Surface Treatment	Anti-Glare, 3H		Haze=2%

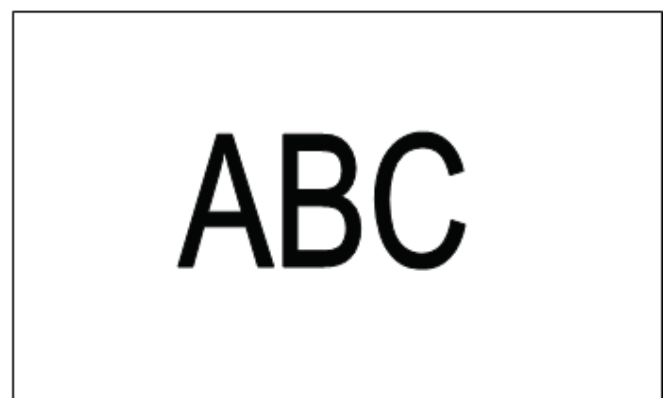
Note 1: Rotate Function refers to LCD display could be able to rotate.

Note 2: LCD display as below illustrated when signal input with "ABC".

Rear side



Front side



## 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

The followings are maximum values which, if exceeded, may cause faulty operation or damage to the unit

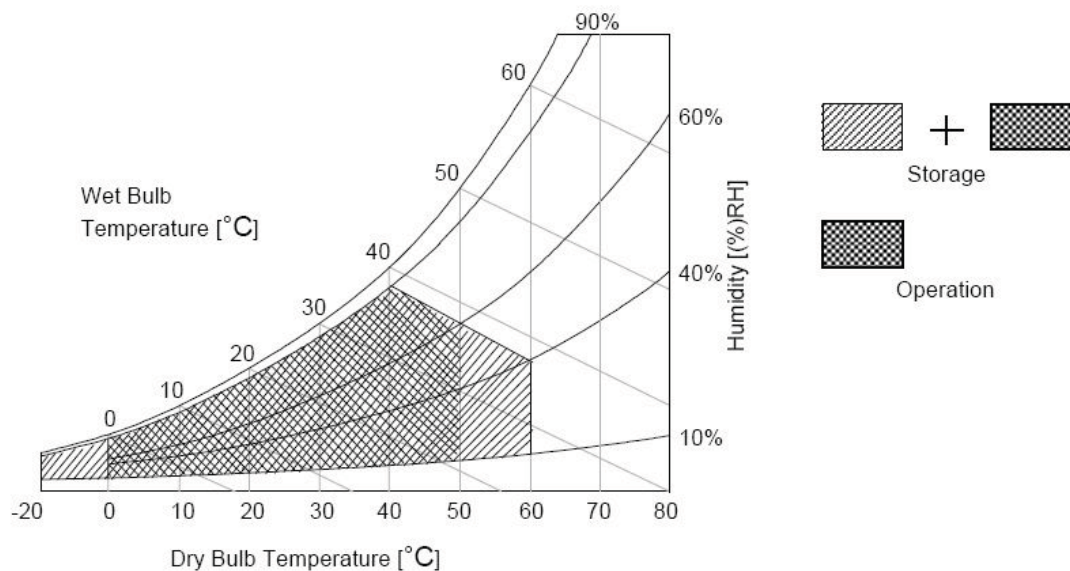
Item	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Conditions
Logic/LCD Drive Voltage	$V_{DD}$	-0.3	14	$V_{DC}$	Note 1
Input Voltage of Signal	$V_{in}$	-0.3	4	$V_{DC}$	Note 1
BLU Input Voltage	$V_{DDB}$	-0.3	28	$V_{DC}$	Note 1
BLU Brightness Control Voltage	$V_{dim}$	-0.3	7	$V_{DC}$	Note 1
Operating Temperature	TOP	0	+50	[°C]	Note 2
Operating Humidity	HOP	10	90	[%RH]	Note 2
Storage Temperature	TST	-20	+60	[°C]	Note 2
Storage Humidity	HST	10	90	[%RH]	Note 2
Panel Surface Temperature	PST		65	[°C]	Note 3

Note 1: Duration:50 msec.

Note 2 : Maximum Wet-Bulb should be 39°C and No condensation.

The relative humidity must not exceed 90% non-condensing at temperatures of 40°C or less. At temperatures greater than 40°C, the wet bulb temperature must not exceed 39°C.

Note 3: Surface temperature is measured at 50°C Dry condition



### 3. Electrical Specification

The T260XVN01.1 requires two power inputs. One is employed to power the LCD electronics and to drive the TFT array and liquid crystal. The second input for BLU is to power inverter.

#### 3.1 Electrical Characteristics

Parameter		Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
			Min.	Typ.	Max		
LCD							
Power Supply Input Voltage (for input power=12V)		$V_{DD}$	10.8	12	13.2	$V_{DC}$	1
Power Supply Input Current		$I_{DD}$	--	0.22	0.27	A	2
Inrush Current		$I_{RUSH}$	--	--	3	A	3
LVDS Interface	Input Differential Voltage	$ V_{ID} $	200	400	600	$mV_{DC}$	4
	Differential Input High Threshold Voltage	$V_{TH}$	+100	--	+300	$mV_{DC}$	4
	Differential Input Low Threshold Voltage	$V_{TL}$	-300	--	-100	$mV_{DC}$	4
	Input Common Mode Voltage	$V_{ICM}$	1.1	1.25	1.4	$V_{DC}$	4
CMOS Interface	Input High Threshold Voltage	$V_{IH}$ (High)	2.7	--	3.3	$V_{DC}$	5
	Input Low Threshold Voltage	$V_{IL}$ (Low)	0	--	0.6	$V_{DC}$	5
Backlight Power Consumption		$P_{BL}$	17.28	19.01	20.736	Watt	
Life Time (MTTF)			30000		--	Hours	9, 10

#### 3.1.2: AC Characteristics

Parameter		Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
			Min.	Typ.	Max		
LVDS Interface	Input Channel Pair Skew Margin	$t_{SKEW (CP)}$	-500	--	+500	ps	6
	Receiver Clock : Spread Spectrum Modulation range	$F_{clk\_ss}$	$F_{clk}$ -3%	--	$F_{clk}$ +3%	MHz	7
	Receiver Clock : Spread Spectrum Modulation frequency	$F_{ss}$	30	--	200	KHz	7
	Receiver Data Input Margin $F_{clk} = 85 \text{ MHz}$ $F_{clk} = 65 \text{ MHz}$	$t_{RMG}$	-0.4 -0.5	-- --	0.4 0.5	ns	8

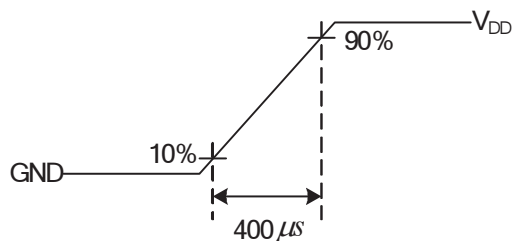
Note :

- The ripple voltage should be controlled under 10% of  $V_{CC}$
- Test Condition:
  - $V_{DD} = 12V$
  - $F_v = 60Hz$
  - $F_{CLK} = \text{Max. Freq.}$

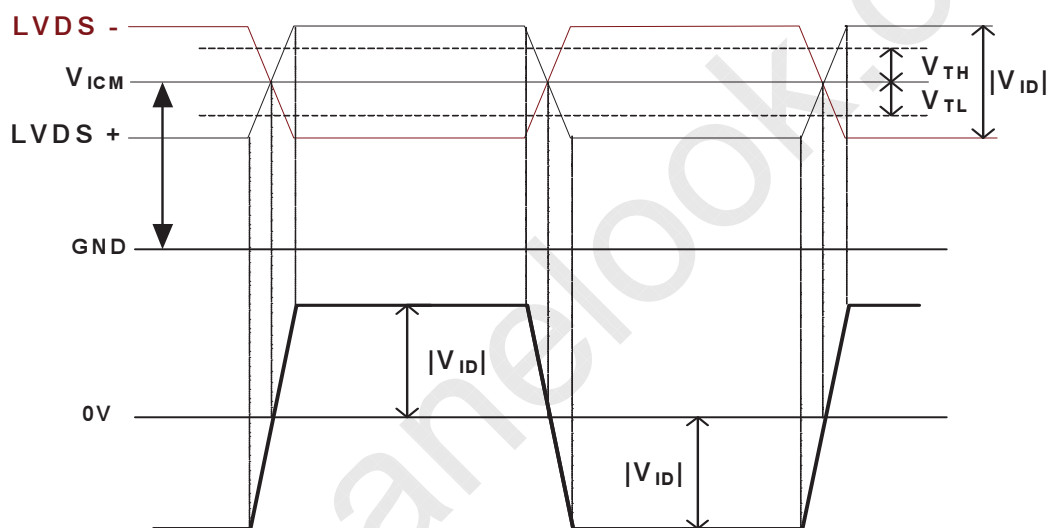
(4) Temperature = 25 °C

(5) Test Pattern : White Pattern

3. Measurement condition : Rising time = 400us

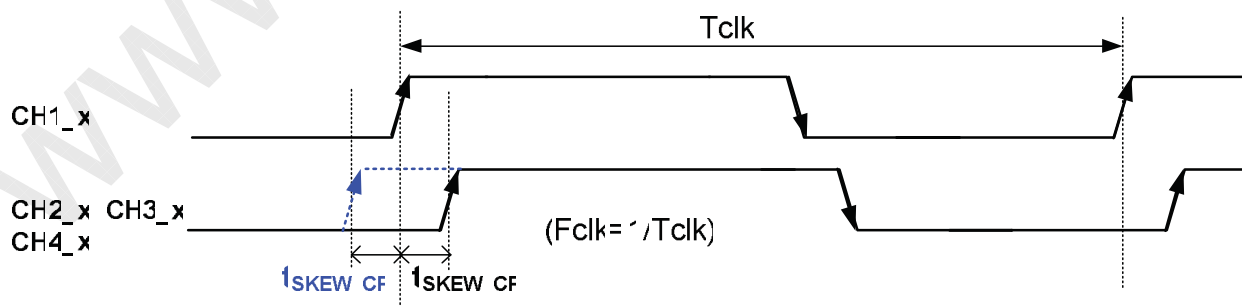


4.  $V_{ICM} = 1.25V$

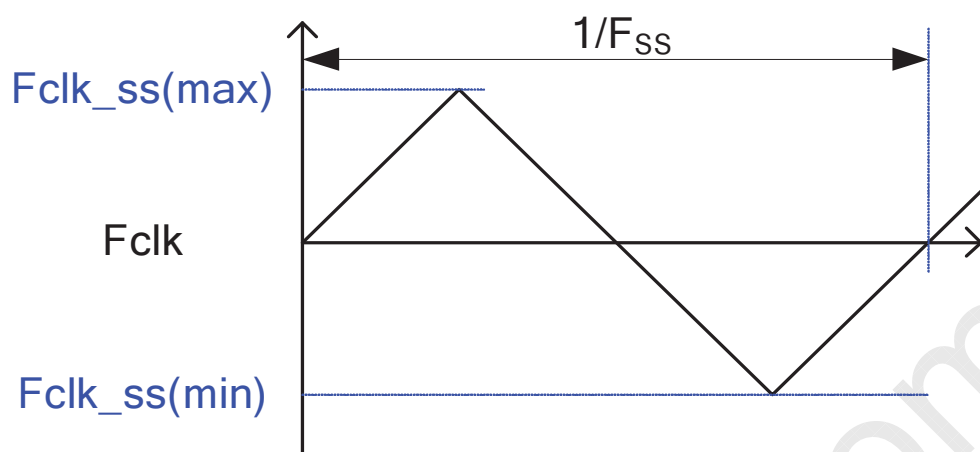


5. The measure points of  $V_{IH}$  and  $V_{IL}$  are in LCM side after connecting the System Board and LCM.

6. Input Channel Pair Skew Margin

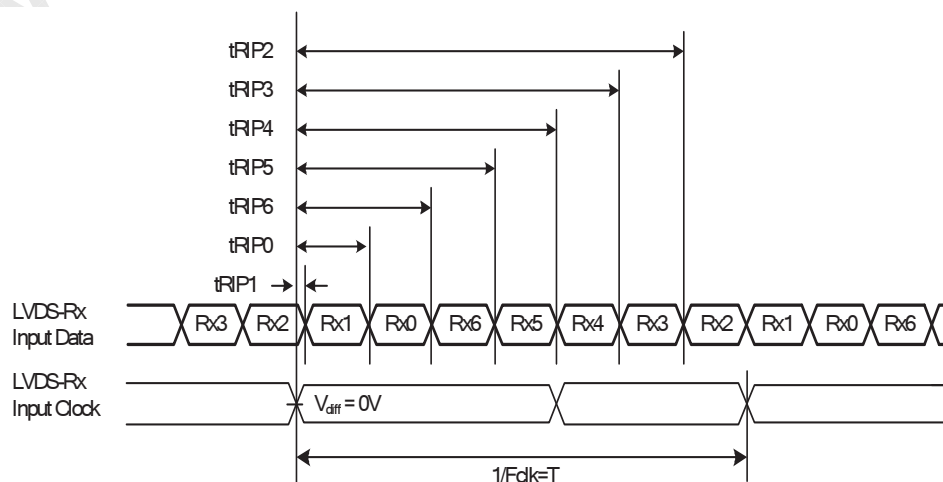


7. LVDS Receiver Clock SSCG (Spread spectrum clock generator) is defined as below figures



### 8. Receiver Data Input Margin

Parameter	Symbol	Rating			Unit	Note
		Min	Type	Max		
Input Clock Frequency	Fclk	Fclk (min)	--	Fclk (max)	MHz	$T=1/F_{clk}$
Input Data Position0	tRIP1	$- t_{RMG} $	0	$ t_{RMG} $	ns	
Input Data Position1	tRIP0	$T/7 -  t_{RMG} $	$T/7$	$T/7 +  t_{RMG} $	ns	
Input Data Position2	tRIP6	$2T/7 -  t_{RMG} $	$2T/7$	$2T/7 +  t_{RMG} $	ns	
Input Data Position3	tRIP5	$3T/7 -  t_{RMG} $	$3T/7$	$3T/7 +  t_{RMG} $	ns	
Input Data Position4	tRIP4	$4T/7 -  t_{RMG} $	$4T/7$	$4T/7 +  t_{RMG} $	ns	
Input Data Position5	tRIP3	$5T/7 -  t_{RMG} $	$5T/7$	$5T/7 +  t_{RMG} $	ns	
Input Data Position6	tRIP2	$6T/7 -  t_{RMG} $	$6T/7$	$6T/7 +  t_{RMG} $	ns	







9. The relative humidity must not exceed 80% non-condensing at temperatures of 40°C or less. At temperatures greater than 40°C, the wet bulb temperature must not exceed 39°C. When operate at low temperatures, the brightness of LED will drop and the life time of LED will be reduced.

10. The lifetime (MTTF) is defined as the time which luminance of LED is 50% compared to its original value.

[Operating condition: Continuous operating at Ta = 25±2°C]

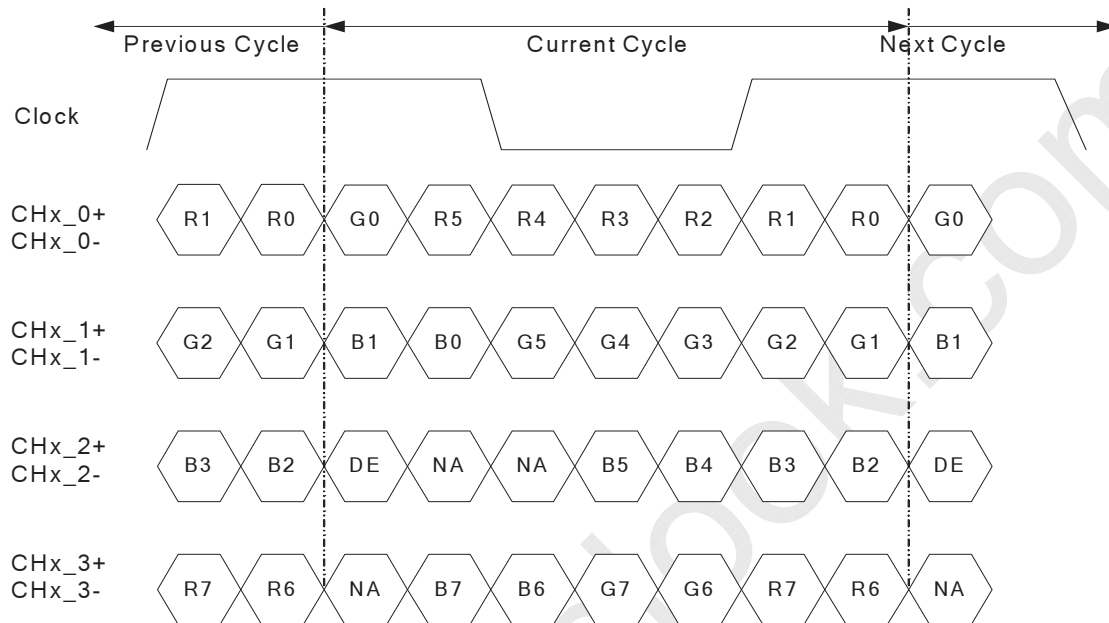
## Interface Connections

- LCD connector: 093G30-B0001A-1 (Starconn, FFC connector)

PIN	Symbol	Description
1	N.C.	No connection
2	SCL	EEPROM Serial Clock
3	SDA	EEPROM Serial Clock
4	GND	Ground
5	CH1_0-	LVDS Channel 1, Signal 0-
6	CH1_0+	LVDS Channel 1, Signal 0+
7	GND	Ground
8	CH1_1-	LVDS Channel 1, Signal 1-
9	CH1_1+	LVDS Channel 1, Signal 1+
10	GND	Ground
11	CH1_2-	LVDS Channel 1, Signal 2-
12	CH1_2+	LVDS Channel 1, Signal 2+
13	GND	Ground
14	CH1_CLK-	LVDS Channel 1, Clock -
15	CH1_CLK+	LVDS Channel 1, Clock +
16	GND	Ground
17	CH1_3-	LVDS Channel 1, Signal 3-
18	CH1_3+	LVDS Channel 1, Signal 3+
19	GND	Ground
20	Aging	Aging pattern control High(3.3V): Aging Enable Open/Low(GND): Aging Disable
21	LVDS_SEL	Open/High(3.3V) for NS, Low(GND) for JEIDA
22	WP	EEPROM Write Protection High(3.3V) for Writable, Low(GND) for Protection
23	GND	Ground
24	GND	Ground
25	GND	Ground
26	VDD	Power Supply, +12V DC Regulated
27	VDD	Power Supply, +12V DC Regulated
28	VDD	Power Supply, +12V DC Regulated
29	VDD	Power Supply, +12V DC Regulated
30	VDD	Power Supply, +12V DC Regulated

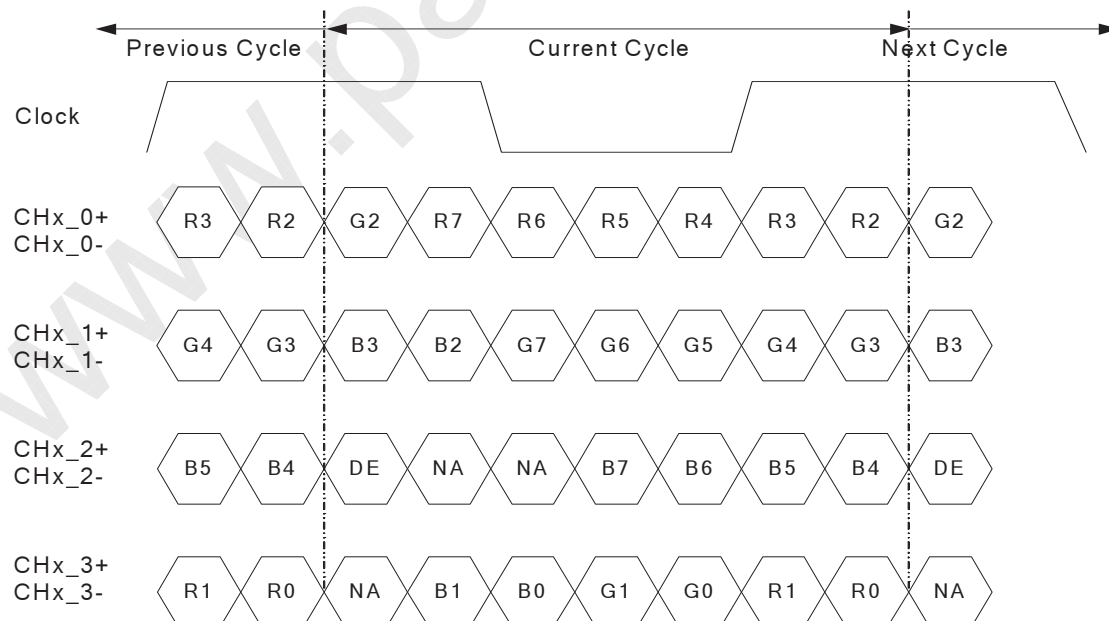
**Note:** N.C. : please leave this pin unoccupied. It can not be connected by any signal (Low/GND/High).

### LVDS Option = High/Open→NS



**Note:** x = 1, 2, 3, 4...

### LVDS Option = Low→JEIDA



**Note:** x = 1, 2, 3, 4...

### 3.2 Signal Timing Specification

This is the signal timing required at the input of the user connector. All of the interface signal timing should be satisfied with the following specifications for its proper operation.

**Timing Table**

Signal	Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max	Unit
Vertical Section	Period	Tv	784	810	1015	Th
	Active	Tdisp (v)	768			
	Blanking	Tblk (v)	16	42	247	Th
Horizontal Section	Period	Th	1460	1648	2000	Tclk
	Active	Tdisp (h)	1366			
	Blanking	Tblk (h)	94	282	634	Tclk
Clock	Frequency	Fclk=1/Tclk	50	80	86	MHz
Vertical Frequency	Frequency	Fv	47	60	63	Hz
Horizontal Frequency	Frequency	Fh	43	48	53	KHz

Notes:

(1) Display position is specific by the rise of DE signal only.

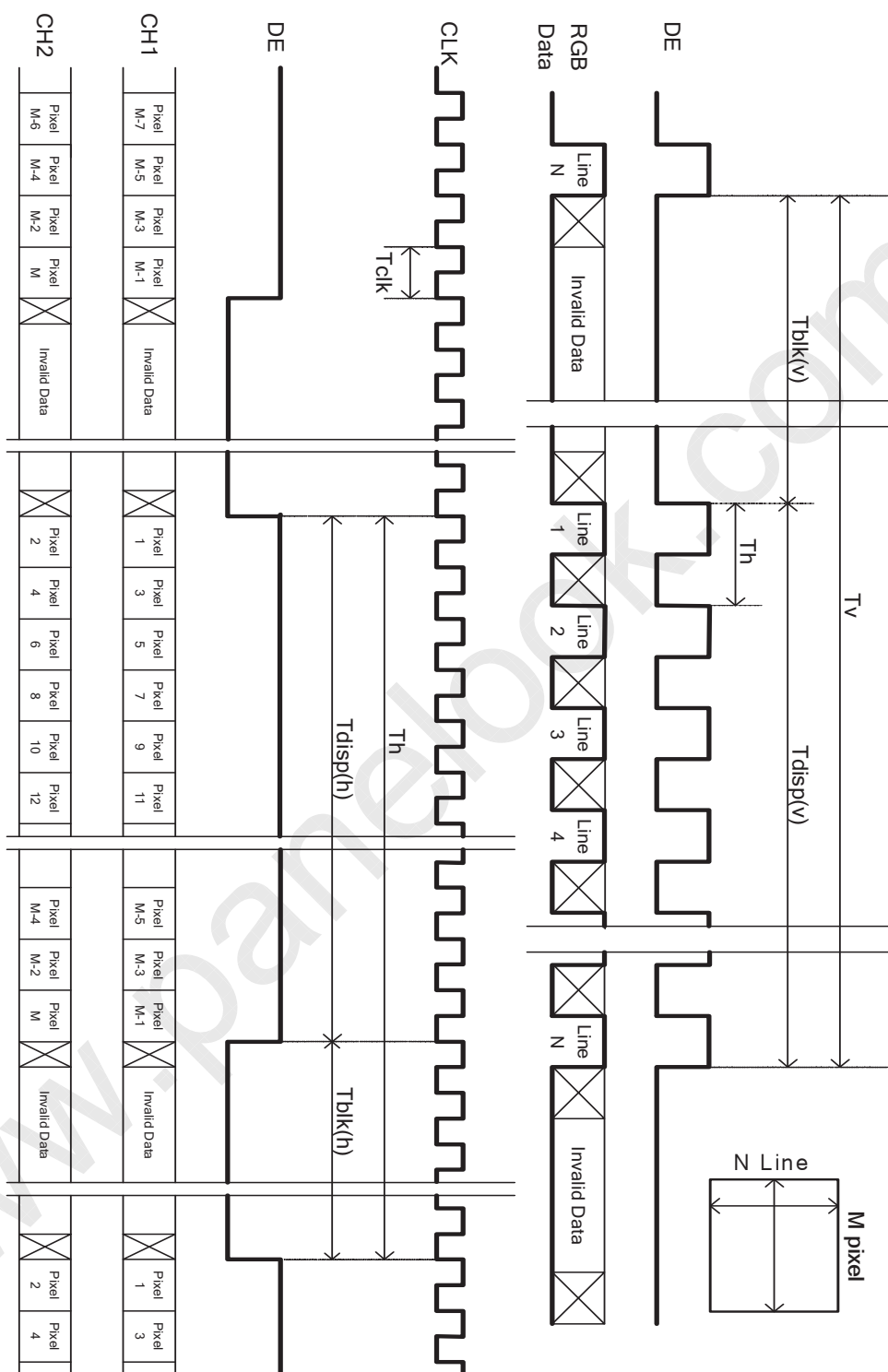
Horizontal display position is specified by the rising edge of 1<sup>st</sup> DCLK after the rise of 1<sup>st</sup> DE, is displayed on the left edge of the screen.

(2) Vertical display position is specified by the rise of DE after a "Low" level period equivalent to eight times of horizontal period. The 1<sup>st</sup> data corresponding to one horizontal line after the rise of 1<sup>st</sup> DE is displayed at the top line of screen.

(3) If a period of DE "High" is less than 1366 DCLK or less than 768 lines, the rest of the screen displays black.

(4) The display position does not fit to the screen if a period of DE "High" and the effective data period do not synchronize with each other.

### 3.3 Signal Timing Waveforms



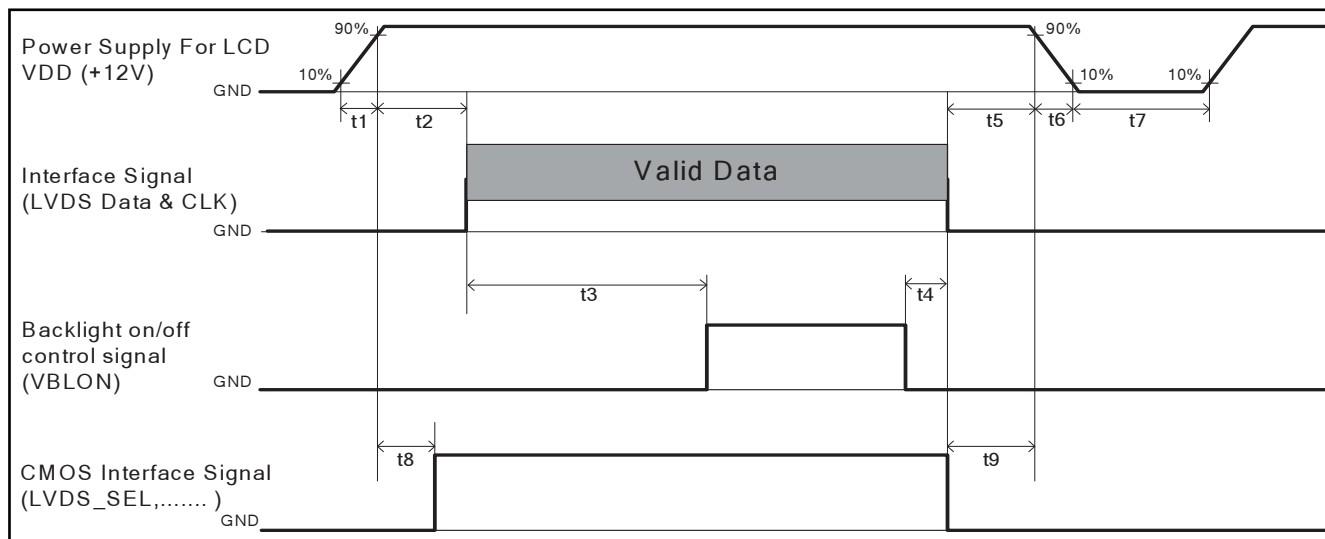
### 3.4 Color Input Data Reference

The brightness of each primary color (red, green and blue) is based on the 8 bit gray scale data input for the color; the higher the binary input, the brighter the color. The table below provides a reference for color versus data input.

COLOR DATA REFERENCE

Color		Input Color Data																			
		RED								GREEN								BLUE			
		MSB				LSB				MSB				LSB				MSB			
		R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B7	B6	B5	B4
		B3	B2	B1	B0																
Basic Color	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red(255)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green(255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Blue(255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
R	RED(000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RED(001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	---																				
	RED(254)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RED(255)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G	GREEN(000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN(001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	---																				
	GREEN(254)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN(255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
B	BLUE(000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BLUE(001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	---																				
	BLUE(254)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	BLUE(255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

### 3.5 Power Sequence for LCD



Parameter	Values			Unit
	Min.	Type.	Max.	
t1	0.4	---	30	ms
t2	0.1	---	<b>150</b>	ms
t3	<b>450</b>	---	---	ms
t4	0 <sup>*1</sup>	---	---	ms
t5	0	---	---	ms
t6	---	---	--- <sup>*2</sup>	ms
t7	500	---	---	ms
t8	10 <sup>*3</sup>	---	50	ms
t9	0	---	---	ms

Note:

(1) t4=0 : concern for residual pattern before BLU turn off.

(2) t6 : voltage of VDD must decay smoothly after power-off. (customer system decide this value)

(3) When CMOS Interface signal is N.C. (no connection), opened in Transmitted end, t8 timing spec can be negligible.

### 3.7 Backlight Specification

The backlight unit contains 1pcs light bar.

#### 3.7.1 Electrical specification

	Item	Symbol		Condition	Spec			Unit	Note
					Min	Typ	Max		
1	Input Voltage	VDDB		-	21.6	24	26.4	VDC	-
2	Input Current	$I_{DDB}$		VDDB=24V	--	0.9	1.01	ADC	1
3	Input Power	$P_{DDB}$		VDDB=24V	--	21.6	25.45	W	1
4	Inrush Current	$I_{RUSH}$		VDDB=24V	-	-	2	ADC	2
5	On/Off control voltage	$V_{BLON}$	ON	VDDB=24V	2	-	5.5	VDC	-
			OFF		0	-	0.8		3
6	On/Off control current	$I_{BLON}$		VDDB=24V	-	-	1.5	mA	-
7	External PWM Duty ratio (input duty ratio)	D_EPWM		VDDB=24V	0	-	100	%	4
8	External PWM Frequency	F_EPWM		VDDB=24V	90	180	240	Hz	-
9	DET status signal	DET	HI	VDDB=24V	Open Collector			VDC	5
			Lo		0	-	0.8	VDC	5
10	Input Impedance	Rin		VDDB=24V	300			Kohm	-

Note 1 : Dimming ratio= 100% (MAX) ( Ta=25±5°C , Turn on for 45minutes )

Note 2: Measurement condition Rising time = 20ms (VDDB : 10%~90%);

Note 3: When BLU off ( VDDB = 24V ,  $V_{BLON}$  = 0V ) ,  $I_{DDB}$  (max) = 0.1A

Note 4: Less than 5% dimming control is functional well and no backlight shutdown happened

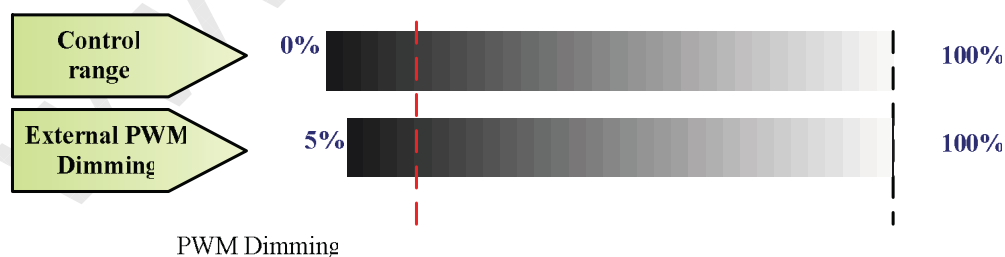
Note 5: Normal : 0~0.8V ; Abnormal : Open collector



### 3.7.2 Input Pin Assignment

LED Driver Connector: CI1114M1HR0-NH (Cvilux)

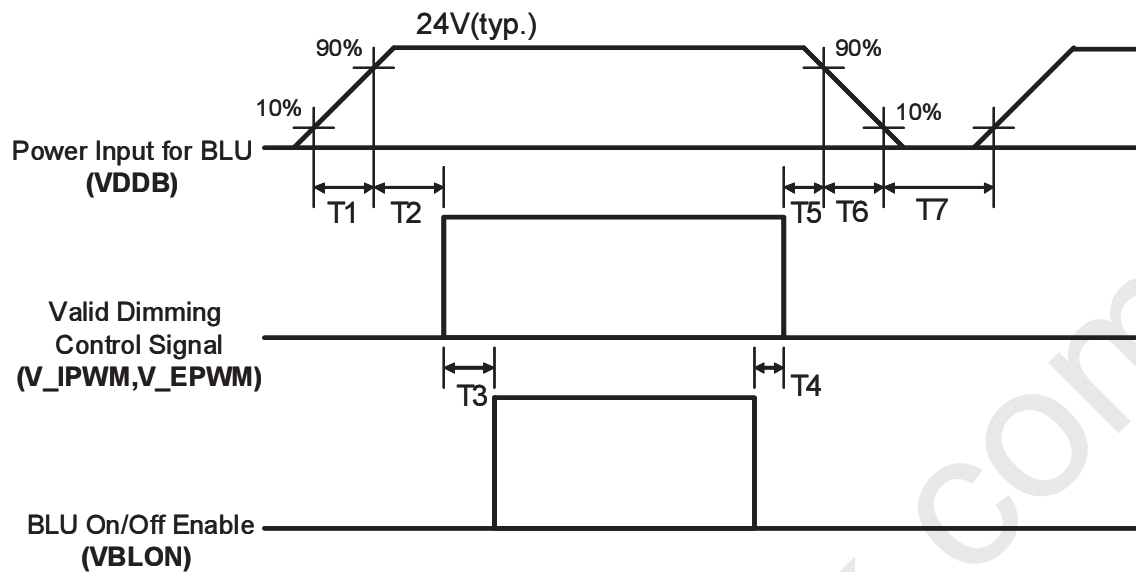
Pin No	Symbol	Description
1	VDDDB	Operating Voltage Supply, +24V DC regulated
2	VDDDB	Operating Voltage Supply, +24V DC regulated
3	VDDDB	Operating Voltage Supply, +24V DC regulated
4	VDDDB	Operating Voltage Supply, +24V DC regulated
5	VDDDB	Operating Voltage Supply, +24V DC regulated
6	BLGND	Ground and Current Return
7	BLGND	Ground and Current Return
8	BLGND	Ground and Current Return
9	BLGND	Ground and Current Return
10	BLGND	Ground and Current Return
11	DET	BLU status detection: Normal : 0~0.8V ; Abnormal : Open collector (Recommend Pull high R > 10K, VDD = 3.3V)
12	VBLOn	BLU On-Off control: High/Open (2~5.5V) : BL On ; Low (0~0.8V/GND) : BL Off
13	NC	NC
14	PDIM	External PWM (0%~100% Duty, open for 100%)



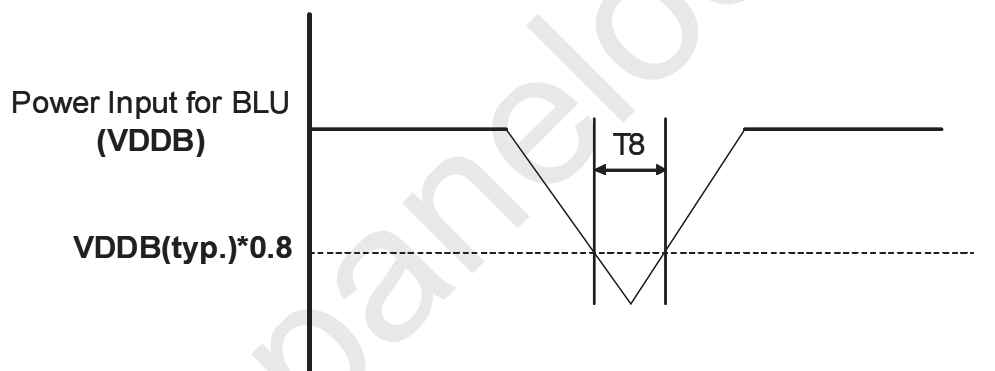
(Note\*) IF External PWM function less than 5 % dimming ratio. Judge condition as below:

- (1) Backlight module must be lighted ON normally.
- (2) All protection function must work normally.
- (3) Uniformity and flicker could NOT be guaranteed

### 3.7.3 Power Sequence for LED Driver



### Dip condition for LED Driver



Parameter	Value			Units
	Min	Typ	Max	
T1	20	-	-	ms
T2	250	-	-	ms
T3	250	-	-	ms
T4	0	-	-	ms
T5	1	-	-	ms
T6	-	-	-	ms
T7	500	-	-	ms
T8	-	-	1000	ms

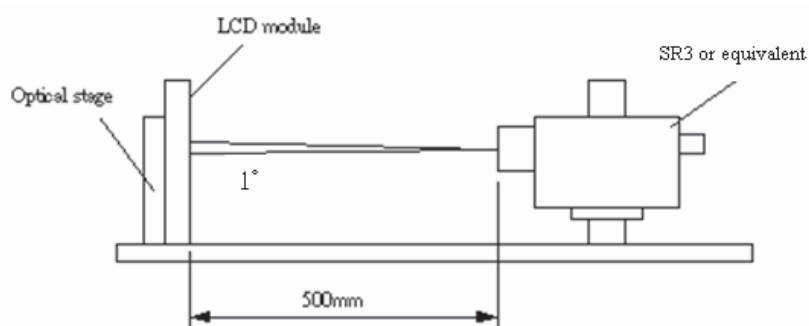
Note:1. T1 describes rising time of 0V to 24V and this parameter does not applied at restarting time. Even though T1 is over the specified value, there is no problem if I2t spec of fuse is satisfied.

Note:2. T8 describes VDDDB dip condition and VDDDB couldn't lower than 10% VDDDB.

## 4. Optical Specification

Optical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' and stable for approximately 45 minutes in a dark environment at 25°C. The values specified are at an approximate distance 50cm from the LCD surface at a viewing angle of  $\phi$  and  $\theta$  equal to 0°.

Fig.1 presents additional information concerning the measurement equipment and method.



Parameter		Symbol	Values			Unit	Notes
			Min.	Typ.	Max		
Contrast Ratio		CR	2400	3000	--		1
Surface Luminance (White)		L <sub>WH</sub>	240	300	--	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	2
Luminance Variation		$\delta_{\text{WHITE(9P)}}$	--	--	1.33		3
Response Time (G to G)		T <sub>Y</sub>	--	6.5	--	Ms	4
Color Gamut		NTSC		68		%	
Color Coordinates							
	Red	R <sub>X</sub>	Typ.-0.03	0.63	Typ.+0.03		
		R <sub>Y</sub>		0.34			
	Green	G <sub>X</sub>		0.34			
		G <sub>Y</sub>		0.62			
	Blue	B <sub>X</sub>		0.15			
		B <sub>Y</sub>		0.04			
	White	W <sub>X</sub>		0.28			
		W <sub>Y</sub>		0.29			
Viewing Angle							5
	x axis, right( $\phi=0^\circ$ )	$\theta_r$	--	89	--	degree	
	x axis, left( $\phi=180^\circ$ )	$\theta_l$	--	89	--	degree	
	y axis, up( $\phi=90^\circ$ )	$\theta_u$	--	89	--	degree	
	y axis, down ( $\phi=270^\circ$ )	$\theta_d$	--	89	--	degree	

Note:

1. Contrast Ratio (CR) is defined mathematically as:

$$\text{Contrast Ratio} = \frac{\text{Surface Luminance of } L_{\text{on5}}}{\text{Surface Luminance of } L_{\text{off5}}}$$

2. Surface luminance is luminance value at point 5 across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. From more information see FIG 2. When LED current = 120mA,  $L_{\text{WH}} = L_{\text{on5}}$  where  $L_{\text{on5}}$  is the luminance with all pixels displaying white at center 5 location.

3. The variation in surface luminance,  $\delta\text{WHITE}$  is defined (center of Screen) as:

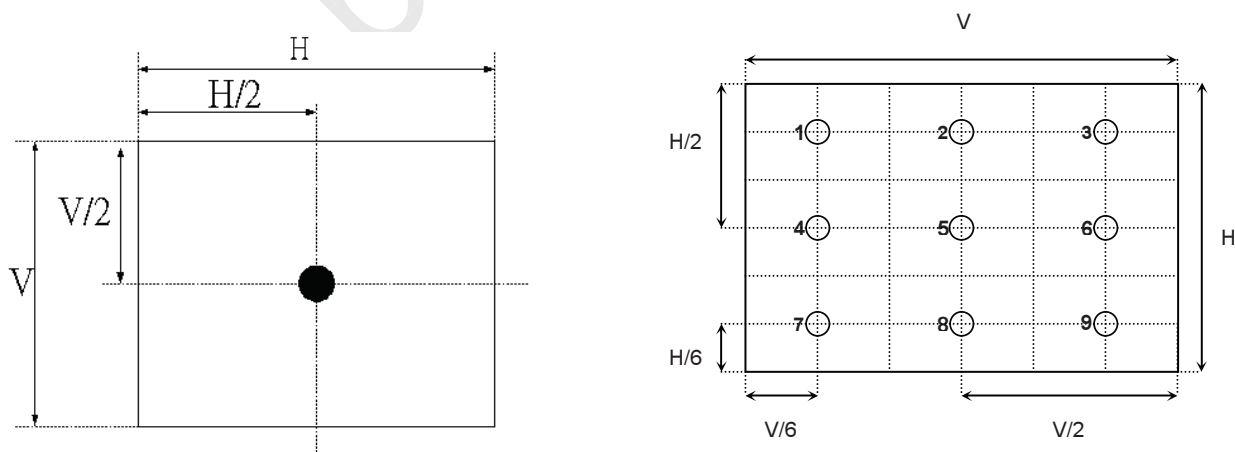
$$\delta\text{WHITE(9P)} = \text{Maximum}(L_{\text{on1}}, L_{\text{on2}}, \dots, L_{\text{on9}}) / \text{Minimum}(L_{\text{on1}}, L_{\text{on2}}, \dots, L_{\text{on9}})$$

4. Response time  $T_\gamma$  is the average time required for display transition by switching the input signal for five luminance ratio (0%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 100% brightness matrix) and is based on  $F_v = 60\text{Hz}$  to optimize.

Measured Response Time		Target				
		0%	25%	50%	75%	100%
Start	0%		0% to 25%	0% to 50%	0% to 75%	0% to 100%
	25%	25% to 0%		25% to 50%	25% to 75%	25% to 100%
	50%	50% to 0%	50% to 25%		50% to 75%	50% to 100%
	75%	75% to 0%	75% to 25%	75% to 50%		75% to 100%
	100%	100% to 0%	100% to 25%	100% to 50%	100% to 75%	

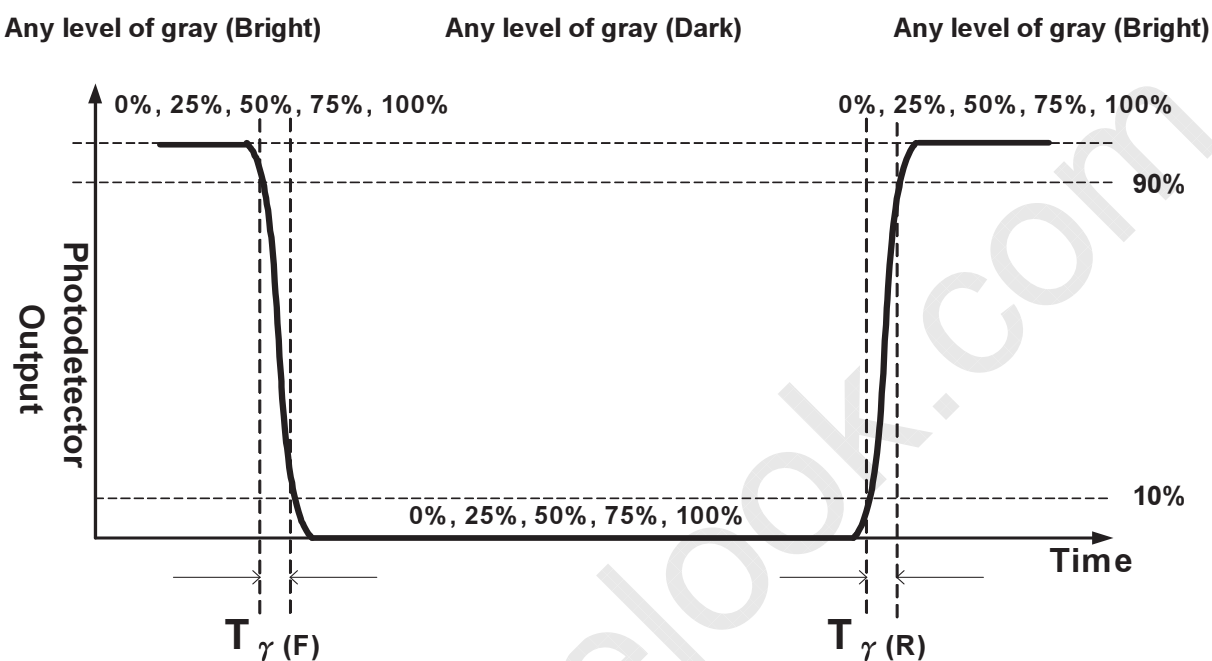
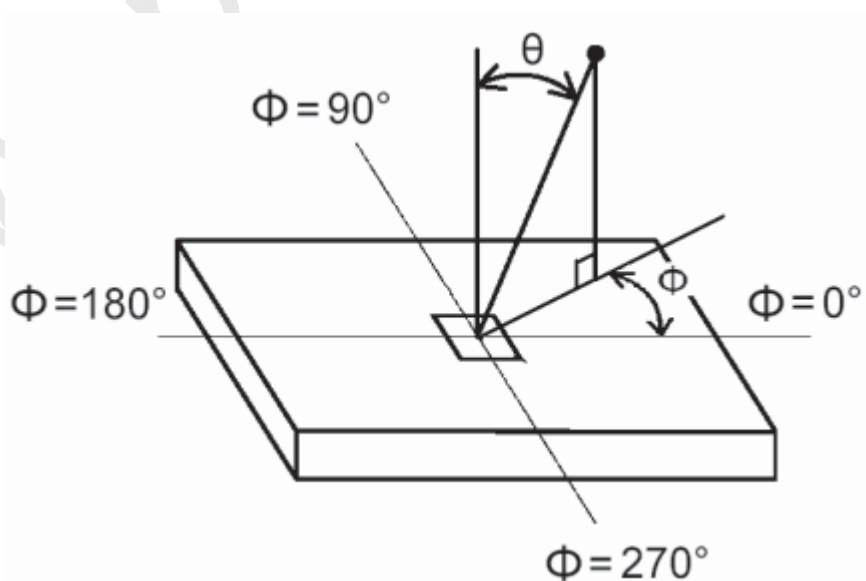
5. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 10. The angles are determined for the horizontal or x axis and the vertical or y axis with respect to the z axis which is normal to the LCD surface. For more information see FIG4.

FIG. 2 Luminance



**FIG.3 Response Time**

The response time is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for “any level of gray(bright)” and “any level of gray(dark)”.


**FIG.4 Viewing Angle**


## 5. Mechanical Characteristics

The contents provide general mechanical characteristics for the model T260XVN01.1. In addition the figures in the next page are detailed mechanical drawing of the LCD.

Outline Dimension	Horizontal	609.8 mm
	Vertical	357.8 mm
	Depth	14.6 mm (Bezel to T-con cover)
Bezel Opening	Horizontal	580.2 mm
	Vertical	328.2mm
Active Display Area	Horizontal	575.769mm
	Vertical	323.712mm
Weight	3100 g (Typ.)	
Surface Treatment	Anti-Glare, 3H	









## 6. Reliability Test Items

	Test Item	Q'ty	Condition
1	High temperature storage test	3	60℃, 300hrs
2	Low temperature storage test	3	-20℃, 300hrs
3	High temperature operation test	3	50℃, 300hrs
4	Low temperature operation test	3	-5℃, 300hrs
5	Vibration test (non-operation)	3	wave form : random Overall average energy level : 1.0Grms Level: 10~300Hz Duration:X,Y,Z 10min one time each direction
6	Shock test (non-operation)	3	shock level : 50G wave form :half sine wave 20ms in ±X, ±Y, ±Z axis one time each direction
7	Vibration test (With carton)	1CTN/10pcs	Random Wave (1.05Grms 10~200Hz) Duration: X,Y,Z10min per axes
8	Drop test (With carton)	1CTN/10pcs	Height: 381 mm 1 corner, 3 edges , 6 flats (refer ASTM D 5276)



## 7. International Standard

### 7.1 Safety

- (1) UL 60950-1, UL 60065; Standard for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including electrical Business Equipment.
- (2) IEC 60950-1 : 2001, IEC 60065:2001 ; Standard for Safety of International Electrotechnical Commission
- (3) EN 60950 : 2001+A11, EN 60065:2002+A1:2006; European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC), EUROPEAN STANDARD for Safety of Information Technology Equipment Including Electrical Business Equipment.

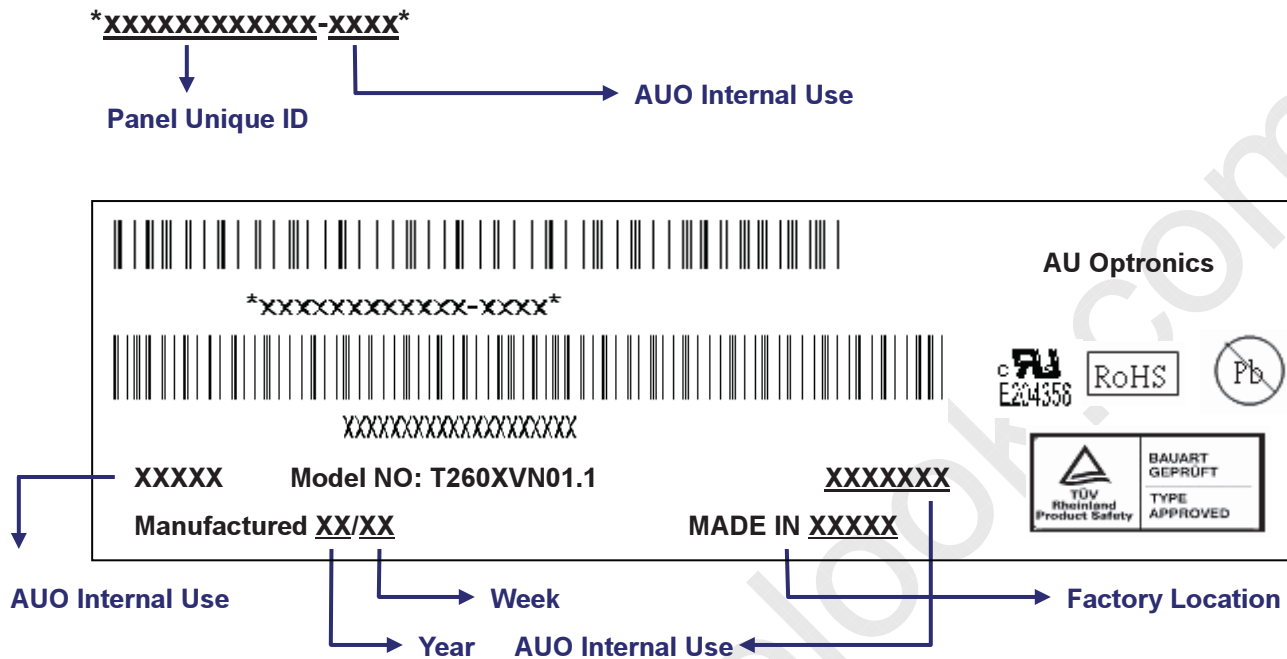
### 7.2 EMC

- (1) ANSI C63.4 "Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electrical Equipment in the Range of 9kHz to 40GHz. "American National standards Institute(ANSI), 1992
- (2) C.I.S.P.R "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interface Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment." International Special committee on Radio Interference.
- (3) EN 55022 "Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interface Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment." European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization. (CENELEC), 1998

## 8. Packing

### 8-1 DEFINITION OF LABEL:

#### A. Panel Label:




#### Green mark description

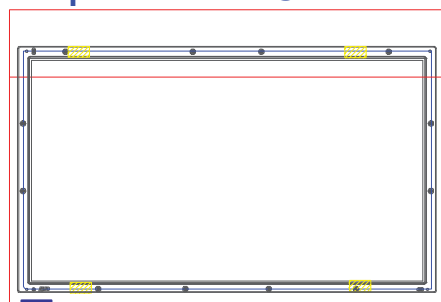
(1) For Pb Free Product, AUO will add  for identification.

(2) For RoHS compatible products, AUO will add  for identification.

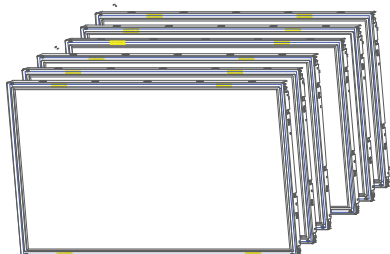
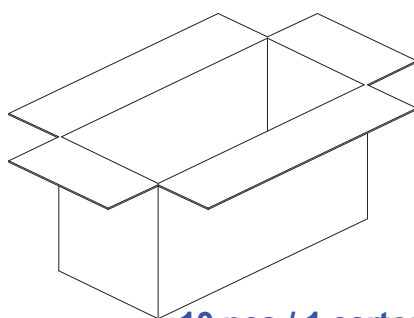
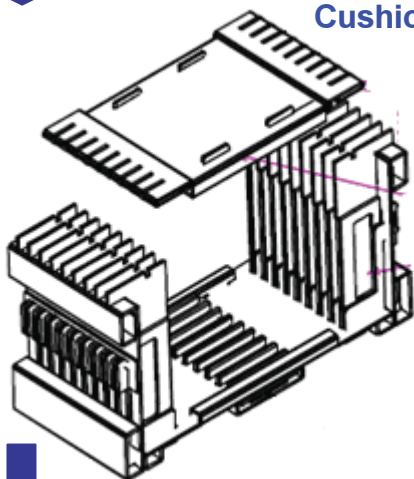
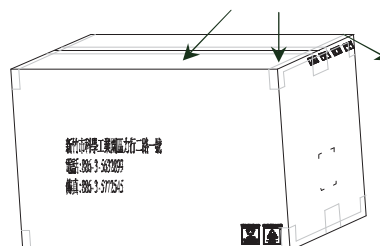
Note: The green Mark will be present only when the green documents have been ready by AUO internal green team. (definition of green design follows the AUO green design checklist.)

#### B. Carton Label:

AU Optronics	QTY :10	RoHS	
MODEL NO: T260XVN01.1			
PART NO: XX.XXXXX.XXX			
CUSTOMER NO:			
CARTON NO:			
Made in XXXXXX	*XXXXX-XXXXXXXXXX*		

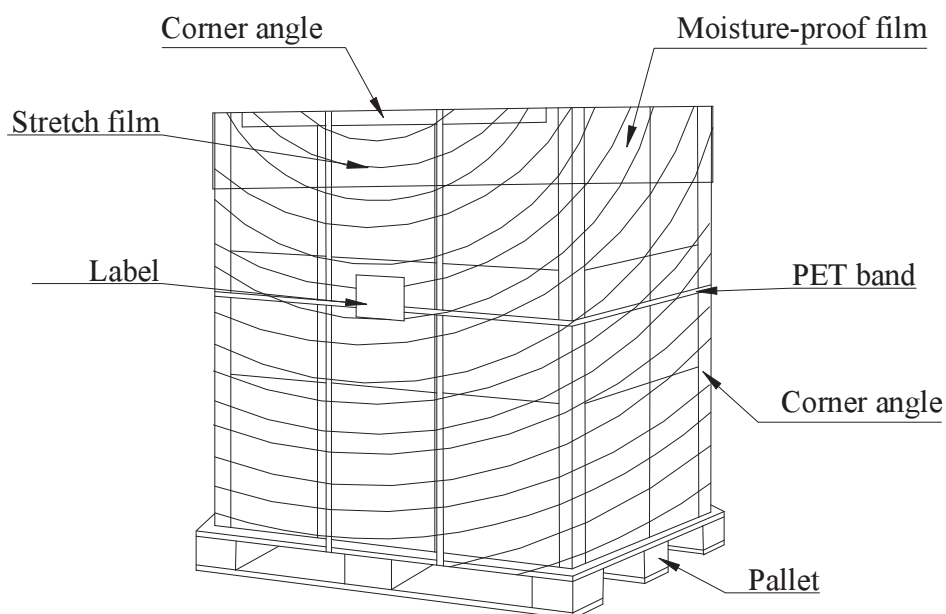
**8-2 PACKING METHODS:****1pcs Module/ESD**

Module

**Cushion****10 pcs / 1 carton****"H" Tape**

### 8-3 Pallet and Shipment Information

	Item	Specification			Packing Remark
		Qty.	Dimension	Weight (kg)	
1	Packing BOX	10pcs/box	680(L)*378(W)*450(H)	3.66	Box = 1.47kg
2	Pallet	1	1150(L)*690(W)*132(H)	13.3	Cushion = 2.18kg
3	Boxes per Pallet	A: 6 boxes/pallet (2 layers) B: 9 boxes/pallet (3 layers)			 40ft DC: A+A 40ft HQ: A+B
4	Panels per Pallet	60 Pcs / Pallet			Upper Layer
		90 Pcs / Pallet			Bottom Layer
5	Pallet after packing	A:1150(L)*690(W)*1032(H)		232.2 kg	Upper Layer
		B:1150(L)*690(W)*1482(H)		348.3 kg	Bottom Layer



## 11. PRECAUTIONS

Please pay attention to the followings when you use this TFT LCD module.

### 9-1 MOUNTING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) You must mount a module using holes arranged in four corners or four sides.
- (2) You should consider the mounting structure so that uneven force (ex. twisted stress) is not applied to module. And the case on which a module is mounted should have sufficient strength so that external force is not transmitted directly to the module.
- (3) Please attach the surface transparent protective plate to the surface in order to protect the polarizer. Transparent protective plate should have sufficient strength in order to resist external force.
- (4) You should adopt radiation structure to satisfy the temperature specification.
- (5) Acetic acid type and chlorine type materials for the cover case are not desirable because the former generates corrosive gas of attacking the polarizer at high temperature and the latter cause circuit broken by electro-chemical reaction.
- (6) Do not touch, push or rub the exposed polarizer with glass, tweezers or anything harder than HB pencil lead. And please do not rub with dust clothes with chemical treatment. Do not touch the surface of polarizer for bare hand or greasy cloth. (Some cosmetics are detrimental to the polarizer.)
- (7) When the surface becomes dusty, please wipe gently with absorbent cotton or other soft materials like chamois soaks with petroleum benzene. Normal-hexane is recommended for cleaning the adhesives used to attach front/ rear polarizer. Do not use acetone, toluene and alcohol because they cause chemical damage to the polarizer.
- (8) Wipe off saliva or water drops as soon as possible. Their long time contact with polarizer causes deformations and color fading.
- (9) Do not open the case because inside circuits do not have sufficient strength.

### 9-2 OPERATING PRECAUTIONS

- (1) The device listed in the product specification sheets was designed and manufactured for TV application
- (2) The spike noise causes the mis-operation of circuits. It should be lower than following voltage:  
 $V=\pm 200\text{mV}$ (Over and under shoot voltage)
- (3) Response time depends on the temperature. (In lower temperature, it becomes longer..)
- (4) Brightness of CCFL depends on the temperature. (In lower temperature, it becomes lower.) And in lower temperature, response time (required time that brightness is stable after turned on) becomes longer.
- (5) Be careful for condensation at sudden temperature change. Condensation makes damage to polarizer or electrical contacted parts. And after fading condensation, smear or spot will occur.
- (6) When fixed patterns are displayed for a long time, remnant image is likely to occur.
- (7) Module has high frequency circuits. Sufficient suppression to the electromagnetic interference shall

be done by system manufacturers. Grounding and shielding methods may be important to minimize the interface.

### **9-3 ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE CONTROL**

Since a module is composed of electronic circuits, it is not strong to electrostatic discharge. Make certain that treatment persons are connected to ground through wristband etc. And don't touch interface pin directly.

### **9-4 PRECAUTIONS FOR STRONG LIGHT EXPOSURE**

Strong light exposure causes degradation of polarizer and color filter.

### **9-5 STORAGE**

When storing modules as spares for a long time, the following precautions are necessary.

- (1) Store them in a dark place. Do not expose the module to sunlight or fluorescent light. Keep the temperature between 5℃ and 35℃ at normal humidity.
- (2) The polarizer surface should not come in contact with any other object. It is recommended that they be stored in the container in which they were shipped.

### **9-6 HANDLING PRECAUTIONS FOR PROTECTION FILM**

- (1) The protection film is attached to the bezel with a small masking tape. When the protection film is peeled off, static electricity is generated between the film and polarizer. This should be peeled off slowly and carefully by people who are electrically grounded and with well ion-blown equipment or in such a condition, etc.
- (2) When the module with protection film attached is stored for a long time, sometimes there remains a very small amount of glue still on the bezel after the protection film is peeled off.
- (3) You can remove the glue easily. When the glue remains on the bezel or its vestige is recognized, please wipe them off with absorbent cotton waste or other soft material like chamois soaked with normal-hexane.